MISS JULIA DALY, MISS JULIA DALY, MISS JULIA DALY,

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN, OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN, OUR FRMALE AMERICAN COUSIN. IRELAND AS IT WAS, IRELAND AS IT WAS, IRELAND AS IT WAS,

SONGS AND DANCES, SONGS AND DANCES, SONGS AND DANCES,

WESTERN MUSEUM-SYCAMORRSTREET, near Third-where can be seen
over MUSEUM-STREET, near Third-where can be seen
over MUSEUM-STREET Curiosities in the same building; Wax Statuary of the most promisent persons
that ever lived; Somes of all the inte Battles, Living Wonders—the African Bas Constrictor, If fest
in length, weighing 355 pounds; the Arctic Bats;
millions of Ouriosities, too numerous to mentiAdmission only ONE DIME to all the show, the
Infernal Regions included
deal-of

P. BELKRAP, DERTISY—

Be Teeth extracted in most cases without
pain, or the least danger, by a simple process, practiced by no other serson. Artificial Teeth made, and all operations pertaining to
Dentistry executed with professional skill. Will
render entire satisfaction or no charge.

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MUSICAL.

LIGHTE & BRADRURY'S AND WM.

ARNABE & CO.'S PIANOS -1

am now receiving a large stock of
the above unrisaled Planos, bought
for CASH at war trices, and will

cell for CASH ower than I over sold
the same quality before; or I will rent and let the
rent pay for the Plano. Hemember the number
22 West Fourthist.
C.M. MURGH.

Old Planos taken in exchange for new. jail

DIANOS FOR BENT-NEW AND SEC-

OYSTER TRADE. C.S. MALTBY

OG OYSTERS!

FRESH CAN OYSTERS. Spiced Oysters.

The subscriber is receiving daily, by the Adams Express, MALTHY'S unrivaled and celebrated PLANTED OYSTERS, IN CANS.

A constant daily supply always on hand, so that dealers and families can obtain at any time, during the season, those superior Oysters in cans and half cans, warranted fresh and sweet.

Always on hand, a foll assortment of MALTBY's putting up of hermetically-sealed Cove and Spiced Oysters. FOR SALE CHEAP.

Depot, 11 West Fifth-street P 8.-A liberal discount allowed to the trade and parties. Terms cash. Fine Fresh Baltimore Oysters

ROBERT ORR,

A RE RECEIVED DAILY BY ADAMA Express Company, at GRANNISS & CO. T Oyster Depot,

For sale by the case, balf-case, or can. Prices to soit the times. G-cat inducements offered to deal ere and communes. [au3] cm1 I O. GENNER.

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Duncall & Co.

No charge made when new ones are inserted.

DR. MFR FDITH, DENTING, OFFICE On Sixth-st, between Bace and ElmNo. 1393, near Bace-st. Teath extracted without pais, on a new principle, without the use of drugs er any injurious agent. Positivel, no humbog. Having had nearly twenty years as perionce in the practice of his profession in the lift, he can give perfect satisfaction to all who will patronize him. His terms are so reassonable that you will save nearly one-half by calling on him.

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JA. PRATER.

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66 and 68 Walnut-st., Cincinnati, O. 192 tf. BERTRAM & Co. (SUCCESSORS TO

Dealers in Coal and Coke, NO. 197 EAST FRONT-STREET,

Have on hand a supply of Youghlogheny, Peach Orchard and Cannel Coal, and City-manufactured and McConnelsville Coke, for sale in quantities to

Book Papers.

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India Rubber Outfits, BLANKETS MEXICAN PONCHBS FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS,

CINTOSH TALMAS,
Dark bite (imitation of cloth) for officers
VMLONG TOP AND SHORT BOOTS;
CAPS WITH CAPES;
BIDING LEGGINGS;
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES;
OFFICERS' FINE COATS

HAVELOGES;
AIR BADS, PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS;
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Cincinnati

Dress.

VOLUME VI.

CINCINNATI, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1862.

How Jeff Davis' Rule is Liked in Mem-

[From the Argus of the 5th.]

INJUBING THE CAUSE.

two irresponsible sultans, propped by dupli-cating divans. We never meant in abandon-

ing the Union, to abandon with it the rights

of speech and of the press, and, as long as we

can wag a tongue or wield a pen, we shall do both in the assertion of truth, however palatable or unpalatable to Presidents, Cab-

nets, minorities or mejorities.
Our assertion last Tuesday of the true state

if their superiors by asterting that a state-ment of the results arising from said sing is

encouragement and comfort to the enemy. We seldom anthematize, but in such connec-

tion we can scarce help saying -something of the enemy. We spoke and speak of the mate of this Contecturer, which, julying from the policy of both Chinets, is siready better known to the Federal Cabinet than it.

s to ours.
We spoke and speak of the ill-conducting

of this war, which has now taken from our homes some three or four bundred thousand of our best and braves; which has paralyzed

all business, save that which puts the money we can so illy spare into the pockets of the

creatures of said President and Cabinet. Of

this war we spoke when we said so much

might have been done in it that has been left

undone. Those at the head of affairs were leaders to the war-we ask how they are

leading through it?
We have been made to stand still and take

such cuffs and kicks as the Northerner crooses to give, when he pleased and where he pleased. We have heard our Generals blamed for not doing what it appears they were not permitted to do. The smothered

every thing, and that the families of our obedient soldiers are suffering from the

the future, and, seeing nothing but war, ask ourselves, ask our readers, ask our rulers,

who all looks darker and darker, as day fol-

in their camps, while mothers and sisters suf

ows day; and our wast armies prepare to rot

r from their absence at home Three times since the inception of this war

has the road been opened unto us into the very heart of the North. In July, after

Manassas, when Fremont resigned; when Johnston moved to Bowling Green. We blame not Beauregard, Price or Johnston;

but we ask why they were not permitted to do what they wished to do, and could have

done-secured our peace and liberty? Whom do we blame? The men at Richmond. Not

ours the place to ask whys and wherefores.

We say our people are so situated. We say the leaders to the war have been the leaders

through it; and we simply state the results.

One year's reticent suffering is enough:

and as we never wore, and never intend to be, a puff-sheet of Jefferson Davis, or any

other statesman or politician in or out of place or power, we speak the more plainly. We believe less adulation, real and hollow,

of nen, the sooner is the cause likely to

TALKING AND FIGHTING .- The New York

This statement reveals one curious fact; that the two States occupying the most extreme position on either side—Massachusetta and

South Carolina—have furnished less soldiers in proportion to their population than other States which had far less to do with the political agitation which led to the war. Magnetical agitation which led to the war.

sachusetts furnishes one man to 41 of her

population, while Illinois furnishes one to 28, New York one to 35, and even Delaware,

a slave State, ranks ahead of Massachusetts in practical devotion to the great cause, fur-

claiming the wrongs of the negro, but allow-ing other men to do the fighing.

Here is a new story about Oliver Crom

stationary.

prosper.

and need.

the Secondoulat Leaders.

with the rulers of nations.

NUMBER 125

THE DAILY PRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, ET THE CINCINNATI PERSS COMPANY.JANUARY 25

Flonneinily All Bight. Speaking pecuniarily, and taking the word of the Richmond Examiner for the trath of the statement, the Southern men are very flush; and, if the war only lasts lorg enough, each one of them will come out of it a perfect Crossus. The Examiner

says in its issue of the 17th instant: The banks have more money on their bands than they know what to do with some of their branches in the interior have bad no application for loans for three months. Capitalists and men of business are alike pletboric in funds. They are beseeching friends to borrow against whom they were saways wont to turn the cold shoulder. The usurer's occupation is gone. That is a class of Southern people whom the Yankees have succeeded in starving out. Every where in the South there prevails the opposite of hard times. Never was money so abandant or were the people in more comfortable cir-cumstances. The war, despite of the high prices it has put upon many of the luxuries of life, has produced a season of uninter-rupted pecuniary ease and prosperity. The say laws of the States have really hurt no-body but the sheriffs and lawyers. Those who cumed and owed debts, have not had to pen, and, therefore, have not been squired by failing to receive their dues. Those who owed to thing and held cisims on others have had nothing and held cisims on others have had nothing and their by out on loan, which they could not, in all probability, have otherwise found borrowers for. Thus one of the greatest pecuniary evils of the war has had, as

nearly all evils do, its compensation. This redundance of money is likely to last some time. We of the South are an extravagant people, and, in periods of open trads, habitually spend, individually and as a whole, more than we make. If our revenues are princels, our expenditures are imperial, is are pinched with powerty, we horrow to most stretch of our credit, and are as proud smillionaires. The war and its blockade put on end to this system of dealing with the outside world. We are not running in debt abroad and shipping every valuable we not sees to pay off the score. The process of exhaustion which has been going on since the

we are not proving rich, we are at least not tonning remously in debt. Many influences combine to produce the present plethora of money, but not the least among these is the sudden end that has been put to the chronic founders habit of over-trading. If communications with the outside world

were open to morrow, how suddenly would the funds of the banks be gathered up, and how heavy would be the purchases of our merchants in all the old markets. How soon would money be again scarce; would capitalists have it all their own way with the public; would the usurer reappear with quick and crafty step along the curbstones.

The effect of this abundance of money is most visible in the rise of the real estate. ost visible in the rise of the real estate. Our advertising columns are filled with offerings of this safest of all investments. They are voluntary offerings, and not compulsory; a sure indication of the advance of prices and the facility of selling. The prices now obtained never disappoint the vender. His maximum calculation is always reached, and generally exceeded. But the tide has only just begun to move; it will be some time before it will reach its hight. Real estate will probably continue to advance until tate will probably continue to advance until a new condition of finance is brought on by the recurrence of peace. If the advance goes too far, and passes into the confines of visionary speculation, there must, of course. be a collapse, and a corresponding fall below legitimate rates. If these bubble prices are reached before the end of the war, of course the peace will prick and explode

Literary Curiosities. A Long Editorial.-The last number of our able and esteemed cotemporary, the Metropolitan Herald, has a leader which Metropolitan Herald, has a leader which takes up within a few lines of nine columns, making a column more than two whole pages, or about one-seventh of the entire

as yet, the advance on real estate is the legit-imate effect of case in the money market

and of superior safety in this form of invest-

paper-a metropolitan leader, truly! A Long Sentence .- We recollect having seen, some years ago, a sentence of Douglas Jerrold's, which fitled a page and a haif, 8 vo., in small type! This, we think, was the longest sentence, as the Metropolitan's leader is the longest group of sentences we have, perhaps, seen under the respective circum-

A still greater literary curiosity, fully worthy the notice of a future d'Israeli, is a book which lies on our table, and which was printed and stereotyped next door. It has been printed without having been written. The author is professionally a mechanical typo, who set up the "matter" from "copy" in his mind. We state a literal fact. He in his mind. We state a literal fact. He wrote with a pen merely the headings of his topics and subjects—the sentences he wrote in types. The book is entitled "The Printer's Manual, a Practical Guide for Compositors and Pressmen, by Thomas Lyuch." It consists of 262 pages, 12 mo, (brevier), in classical English! Fancy a man treating his mental or inner self objectively, standing back and looking at it.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

A REBEL DESCRIPTION OF A REBEL THIRF .-General Floyd's brief stay in Nashville of course attracted much attention. Every one was anxious to see the warrior of West-ern Virginia. To those of our readers who had not their curiosity satisfied, it may be interesting to know that few men sustain their character for soldiership in personal address so largely as General Floyd. He looks the hero from head to foot. A man of extremely athletic build, he carries himself erect and dauntless as an Indian chief. His head is firmly set upon his shoulders, and modeled with great intellectual beauty. It is covered with a fine suit of gray hair, which, with his whiskers and mustache, a la mili-tairs, hightens the appearance of manhood and the martial dignity and spirit which at first arrest the most casual attention. His address, though somewhat quick, not to say brusque, is always courteous and kind. He is emphatically an affirmative character, capable of exciting strong feelings of friendship or enmity. We look to his career in Kentucky with great expectation.—Nashville Ranner January 10.

Banner, January 10. COMMERCE WITH SOUTH CAROLINA .- We COMMERCE WITH SOUTH CAROLINA.— We understand that parties in this city, the proprietor of a patent machine for hulling rice, have made proposals to the authorities at Washington to take such quantities of rice in a state of "padôy" as may come into possession of our military authorities now invading South Caroline, and bring it to Boston, and there put it through the necessary cleaning process. It is claimed that with the improved machinery at hand, the work can be done better here than any where else, and that with the process. and that with the present small supply of that staple on hand, the rice would become source of revenue to the Government and help to keep down the rising prices.—Boston

People in Washington have been greatly annoyed by hackmen about the hotels and other public places. A law has been passed subjecting every hackman to a fine who "is found off the box of his carriage." Ixon bound to his wheel or Prometheus to his rock were not more hardly used than these.

FEMALE SECESSIONISTS. Transfer of Mrs. Greenhow and Her Compurious to New Prison Quarters.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press thus describes the transfer of Mrs. Greenhow and her companions to their new prison :

On Saturday afternoon, at five o'clock, the female traitors confined in the Sixteenth-street Prison, were, by order of Provost-Marshal Porter, removed to the Old Capitol Prison, where quarters have been provided for them. Before entering the carriage that was to convey them to their new quarters, the prisoners took an appropriate farewell of all their guards, Mrs. Greenhow saying to one of the soldiers, "Good-by, sir; I trust that in the future you may have a nebler employment than that of guarding defenseless women." Mrs. Greenhow and Baxler then advanced to Lieutenant Sheldon who had charge of the prison quarters, and thanked him for the uniform courtesy and kindness he had shown them during their confinement, while little Rose Greenhow, who, at the request of her mother, will be imprisoned with her, threw her arms about the lieutenant's neck, and

embraced him. The prisoners are quartered on the sec end floor, in the north-east end of the jail. Each room is furnished with a round table, two chairs, and a bed-comfortable, though not extravagant in style. The prisoners are incarcerated in different rooms, and to Mrs. Greenhow was given the choice of her acmmodations.

Now that the prisoners had departed we were invited up into the rooms formerly oc-cupied by them. The room in which Mrs. Greenhow was lately incarcerated is situated in the second story back room. The same apartment was formerly occupied at intervals, by the Phillips family—Mrs. Phillips, her daughter Lena and Fannie, Miss Levy, Mrs. Baxler, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. H. I'csey and her daughters. Mrs. Baxler was confined in the third-story front room. ides this, Mrs. Greenhow was allowed the use of the library, the property of her husband, who was a lawyer. Most of the time of Mrs. Greenhow was spent in this em, which was neatly furnished, and containing, besides, a rewing-machine, upon which the lady named did a great amount of sewing during her confinement.

After night set in she employed her time in reading as well as writing, and many of the fugitive verses written by her are still preserved. She frequently remained in this room until midnight before retiring to her apartment for the night. On the desk of the sewing-machine, this morning, we found standing two bettles of fluid, which were frequently used by her in her correspondence to her friends outside of the prison, so as to disguise it to the eyes of the guard. The plan pursued was to interline her letters by one of the fluids, which, on the application of a second, only known to those who were in the secret, was rendered perfectly intelligible. Thus it was that contraband information could be conveyed to her by those who sided and abetted her in

her treason. The walls of the room of Mrs. Baxler, the panels of the door, and the walls of the entry adjoining her apartment, are covered in scribbling with lead pencil, of quite a medley nature, prose as well as poetry—some of them quoted from other authors, and a number of them original. The most of these writings are parodies on our national songs, while not a few of them are flings against the officers of the Govern-ment. One of them, written on the entry

wall, to the left of the doorwny, reads thus "I had a vision last night. Methought I saw Abe Lincoln, Wm. H. Seward, Simon Cameron, Andrew Porter and others, praying to Almighty God, as Dives had done, for the mercy they denied to harmless wo-men. And the Almighty God answers: Have I not said as ye mete it unto others, so shall it be measured unto you again Depart from my sight, ye cursed, and tak up your abode in the hell prepared for Abraham Lincoln and his Covernment, and all who assist him in his abominable perse-

Fronting the door on the right, we read again the following inscription: "We must sustain the Constitution of the United States; we must break down Southern institutions that we may put the proceeds o all the negroes in our pockets. We must impress Southern women and children, and other such like chivalrous and magnificent

acts .- Vide Seward." These are but a specimen of the inscriptions to be read at every turn within and outside Mrs. Baxler's apartment. Hardly any portion of the room is to be discovered that does not contain some such memoranda,

even to the window-sills. On Saturday morning she sent to Lieutenant Sheldon, by one of the guard, the following rhyme, jotted down upon a small

piece of paper : TO LIEUTENANT SHELDON I pray you, Lieutenant Sheldon, Since I trouble you so very seldom, To send me cat, or trap, or fice, To catch these horrid little mice

These troublesome little Government crea-Have tried to mar my Southern features;

They began the war against my clothes, And last night really bit my nose! We are informed by Lieutenant Sheldon that of all the prisoners confined here, Mrs. Greenhow was the most lady-like in her manners and in her conversation. She is cossessed of the finest education of any lady who has ever visited Washington; and although severe at times in her denunciation of the North, yet she has shown herself to be possessed of a woman's heart in her sad moments, as witness the parting from her guard on Saturday. She had a great horrer of being conveyed to Fortress Monree, as was feared by her, and her change is the most acceptable one that she could have.

A FACT .-- You may read some of the weekly literary papers for a year, and scarcely find a fact that will make you wiser and better-all romance, fictions, lies, velvet and feathers—little flends, equipped in smiles and crinoline, big secundrels in epaulets, with a love of a mustache, turning the heads of simpering maidens—the everyday history of life ingeniously belied, and beautifully outraged. And yet it always ends most charmingly. Hundreds of per-sons who can not afford a home paper, in the course of a year spend three times the amount it would cost, in purchasing this trash.

The duty on tobacco in England amounts to about seven times the first cost price. As a consequence it is extensively adulterated, rhubarb leaves being generally mixed with the cut tobacco. The penalty for adultera-tion is for the first offense a fine of \$350, but the convictions are very rare, as it is difficult to obtain evidence to find guilty parties, the law is so unpopular.

REMARKABLE ARTICLE FROM A REBEL PAPER. BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

phis Bold and Severe Denunciation of The Great Flood in California.

SECESSIONISTS IN A TIGHT SPOT.

Sucraments Again Inundated.

"A knowledge of the disease is half the cure." This truism is as applicable to political as to physical disease, and a knowledge of how the fracture care is the best key the surgeon can have to obtain him a mental view of the shattering bones. We measure the value of a household servitor by the efficiency disclosed by him in the past, and so San Francisco, Jan. 17.—During the past fifty bours it has rained hard, almost inces-tantly. The storm still continues. Yesterciency displayed by him in the past, and so should we that of a public and paid official. How is the household? means what kind of a housekeeper. Where order and happiness reign, there we say rules the good steward; day noon the water at Sacramente com-menced rising again-making the third complete inundation of that city unavoidable. An area of land is now overflowed in the State twenty miles broad by two hundred and where confusion and needless want exist, we consure the steward; and so it should be ifty miles long, taking upward of three mil-ions of acres, mostly available, and a con-We have yet to learn that this Confederacy is the private property of Jefferson Davis, or the joint domain of his Cabinet, and we find it still harder to comprehend how either the President or his Cabinet came to be considsiderable portion being actually fenced and tilled. It is estimated that four thousand five hundred cattle and sheep have been drowned since the water commenced rising. The unprecedented succession of the tremenered the antocrat dispensers of weal and woe to this people, untrammeled by any responsiducus storms have washed the mining re-gious where the ground was previously up-turned and dug over, producing great changes, rendering a probable increase of the gold product from placer diggings the ensubility to the same.

We, for one, were and are far from considering that in voting for the secession of Tennessee from the despotism of Linsoln, we were merely making a choice between

Utab Knocking for Admission SALT LARK CITY, January 23.—Delegates assembled at Great Salt Lake City January 22, and drew up a State Constitution to be submitted to Congress. Utah demans admission into the Union.

British Troops at St. Johns St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 24.—The steamer Mauritius, from Liverpool on the lat lost, for Halifsx with seven hundred and fifty British troops on board, put in here this Our essertion last Tuesday of the true state of our effairs has caused quite a flutter among a few home soldiers, irresponsible and illegal wielders of authority, etc; men who, holding their positions from the higher servitors of the people, think it "sacrilege" and "weskening of the cause" to fault any of their acts or no sell; and who, unable to deny our statements, would cover the sins of their superiors by acting that a way. morning short of coal. She reports that she has experienced fearful weather, and had to throw thirty horses overboard.

No News from the Burnside Expedition-Zellicoffer's Defeat Discredited in the

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24,-The boat from Old int has arrived, but brings no news of imortance There had been no arrival from the Burn

side Expedition.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday discredits the accounts of the Burnside Expedition being in Pamilica Sound, and says that a r connois anceparty from Roanoke Island, on Mordey last, brings no such report. This appears to be the latest advices they have. Since then, a storm has cut off all communication with the coast.

The Day Book publishes the Federal ac-count of the defeat of General Zollicoffer, and says that it does not believe a word of it, that it is a Wall street lie, got up to raise the drooping spirits of the Yankees after their defeat at Ironton by Jeff. Thompson. The Richmond Dispatch has the following in regard to the Federal accounts of the fight

near Somerset:
"We publish a batch of the Federal dispatches, and we do not believe there is a word of truth in them. The fact is, as the reader were not permitted to do. The smothered report of Beauregard has made the truth clear enough. We have for months and months been told that England would do our fighting for us on the seas. We have been told every thing, save this one thing— that in the cities of the North fie the keys of our blockaded ports, and the peace we seek and need. will perceive on reading the money article of the New York Evening Post, that stocks were going down at such a rapid rate, owing to the failure of the Burnside Expedition, and the icking the Federals recently got at the hands of Jeff. Thompson, that it was necessary to seam up in some way to keep down the rebe lion at home; so they resorted to these dispatches—their regular plan of operations on the stock market, and of keeping up their We see access to that peace rendered more and more distant by the wondrously accumulating power of the Federal armies and navy. We see the advance, that was easy

We suspect that General Zollicoffer has given them a licking, as be commenced the attack, according to their own account, as rontained in one of their dispatches, and it six mouths ago, difficult to day, and likely to be impossible to-morrow. We see that, from a shoe latch to a steam engine, we lack not likely that a Commander so prudent Zollicoffer, would have opened the ball on hem, and then suffered them to defeat him so easily. The whole yarn is fishy, and seeming fabulous prices they have to pay for every thing of domestic use. We look to mells strongly of Wall street stock opera-

The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat, of the 21st inst, says, in anticipation of invasion of the North Carolina coast, it is contemof the North Caronna coset, it is contemplated to call out the militia of the several eastern counties. The call is not yet made, but the Raleigh Journal says that it will embrace thirty three counties.

P. S.—We learn that the militia have been

ordered out since the arrival of the Burnside expedition at Hatteras, and it appears, from the Raleigh Register of Saturday, that a draft has been made in Wake County.

The Raleigh Register says there is quite an excitement in that city in regard to a draft which has been made for one-third of the

enrolled militia. Substitutes, we expect, will be in demand. The Norfolk Day Book contains the following dispatches: "Savannah, January 22—The Republican of this morning learns from agentleman from Fiorida that Cedar Keys was captured by the

Federals on Thursday.
"Mostle, January 22.—The steamer Wilder from Havara, was captured on the 20th, three miles below Fort Morgan, by the Fed-

of our public men, who have yet done nothing, would have been attended with more beneficial results; and dare also believe that the sooner our press ceases this slavish adulation, and confusion of the cause with any set Getting Mortar Fleet Ready at Cairo. CARRO, January 24 - The river at this point has risen 25 feet and is still rising. Eleven of the boats forming pontoon bridges at Paducah were stopped here last night. It is not known how many others may have passed down other streams. World publishes a tabular statement of the number of troops furnished on either side by the respective States, giving the proportion of men to the aggregate population of each.

Orders were received last night to put the mortar boats immediately into condition for service. Captain Constable, commander of the Mortar Boat Flotilla, went to Pittsburg of mortars, equipments and ammunition. General Smith is expected to arrive at Paducah, from his expedition, to day or to-

All About General Sigel.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The undersigned Committee, appointed by the Sigel Mass Meetings, held on the 16th and 17th inst., in New York and Brooklyn, in order to prenishing one to 40. On the other side, South Carolina has furnished men in the ratio of one to 70; while Florida has supplied one to sent the unanimously accepted resolutions to his Excellency the President, hereby respectfully report that his Excellency, the President, has honored us this morning by an audience, and after the reading and pre-14. Arkansas one to 18. Texas one to 20. The rabid abolitionists of Massachusetts and the fierce pro-slavery propagandists of South Carolina have done more to bring about this sentation of the resolutions, we have received rebellion than any other causes combined; yet, when it comes to fighting for their principles, where are these men? Hammond, Keitt & Co. we do not hear of: but Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Wilson and Sumner are as loud-mouthed as ever, declaiming the wrongs of the negro, but allow-

the following reply:

Neither the original resignation of General Sigel nor any official dispatch in regard to it, has yet been received by the President from the Commander in Chief of the army of Missouri, and all the information the President is so far in possession of has been gathered from the daily journals; however, pring designors to retain in the zervice of the being desirons to retain in the service of the United States so eminent an officer as General Sigel, whom none could esteem higher than his Excellency did, the President had already, before being informed of the peti-tions and resolutions of the adopted citizens of German birth, instituted inquiries with a view to redress any wrongs which may have been done to General Sigel. At the same time his Excellency the President reassurred us of his determination that, while he should decline the acceptance of General Sigel's resig-nation, he intended to give him a command in or out of Missouri, in accordance with his established abilities.

The interest of the service did not demand

Here is a new story about Oliver Cromwell, which has just appeared in Halliwell's new book, Rambels in Western Cornwall. There was an old Cornish knight named Borlage, as indefatigable an office hunter as if he were a Western politician from Indiana or Illinois just arrived at Washington; "One day he waylaid the Protector in St. James Park to solicit his signature to a recommendation of his humble self to certain persons in power. Oliver told him he had no pen and ink. These Mr. Borlage produced on the spot. "But I have no desk here, or any conveniency to write upon, says the Protector. "Write upon my back, then, please you, sir, says Mr. Borlase. The petition was granted." The interest of the service did not demand an addition to the number of Major Generals of the army, but as soon as such necessity should exist, the claims of General Sigel should be considered as among the first in order. The President further remarked that since Sigel had been appointed a Brigadier-General, nothing had transpired to diminish hts exatted opinion of the eminent talents An English writer says that Arkwright wrote his name upon the streams. We don't see how he could; streams are not

and capabilities of General Siget, but on the contrary all ascertained facts and combined to confirm the same in every manner possi-His Excellency the President took further

occasion to express his sincere antisfaction with the patriotism shown by the adepted citizens of German birth during this unnoly Zollicoffer's Defeat Discredited South, rebellion, and particularly acknowledged the se well-known and meritorious services of General Franz Sigel. (Signed by the Com-

Embalming Zellicoffer and Porton. LCUSVILLE, January 24.—The remains of Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton, jr., are in process of embalming at Somerset.

Judge Swayne's Nomination Confirmed. Washington, January 24—In Executive session, the Senate confirmed Judge Swayne as Judge of the Supreme Court, and P. H. Watson as Assistant Secretary of War.
The House Committee on Commerce has

before them the question of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great

From the Upper Potomac. FREDERICK, Mb., January 24 — Officers from Hancock yesterday report the Potomac having risen nearly twenty five feet within

the past few days, with no possibility of crossing at present. Jackson is supposed still to be at Romney. Lender has fallen back to the mouth of Patterson Creek, near Cumberland. Gen Bulleck Muster of the Situation.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 24.—Several of the Secessionists of this city were recently assessed for the benefit of the South-western fugitives by order of Gen. Halleck. Having failed to pay their assessments, their property has been seized, within a day or two past, under executions to satisfy the assessment, with twenty five per cent. additional according to General Order No. 24. Yesterday, Samuel Engler, a prominent merchant, one of the assessed, had a writ of replevin served on the Provost-Marshal General for the property eracd from him. Whereupon he and his atorney—Nathaniel Cox—were arrested and Hodged in the military prison. To day, Gen. Haileck itsued a special order directing the Provost Marshal General, to send the said Engler beyond the limit of the Department of Missouri, and to notify him not to return without the permission of the commanding General, under the penalty of being punished

General, under the penaity of being punished according to the laws of war.

Halleck also adds: "Martist law having been delared in this city by authority of the President of the United States, all civil authorities, of whatever name or office, are hereby notified that any attempt on their part to interfere with the execution of any order issued from these Head-quarters, or transfer mulest or transfer any officer during the control of the myede, molest, or trouble any officer appointed to carry such order into effect, will be regarded as a military offense, and punished eccordingly.

"The Provost Marsbal General will arrest

each and every person, of whatever rank or office, who attempts in any way to prevent or interfere in any way with the execution of any order issued from these Head-quarters; he will call upon the commanding officer of the Department of St. Louis for any military assistance he may require."

English and American Flags Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a sermon preached by him at Baltimore on Thanksgiving Day, made the following eloquent comparison in order to show the power and glory of the American flag at home and abroad: There are two flags in this world that seen

togoevery where, and to be almost universally feared and honored. One is the English flag. There are some traits of the English nation that we all dislike—but it is a glorious old nation and its flag a glorious old flag. For years it has been in the advance line of civilization and art and glory every-where. Its glery is partly our own, for we are part of the same race. Its cannon have been beard in every port; its arms have met in shock in almost every battle-field. The flag is on every sea, and it waves over nearly one haif of the missionary enterprise of earth, and wherever it goes the missionary is safe He says "I am a British su ject." The dark-est nations all over the earth fear to offend est nations all over the earth fear to onena the British nation.

But there is another flag, not a thousand

pens old—not a hundred years old—which, to my eye, is a still more beautiful one. The cannon under it have not thundered at every port, there has not been under it the stock of arms in every part of the earth; yet without the terror accompanying the other, it is universally loved and almost revered. The fing is on every sea, it visits every port, and wherever it goes the peo-ple love it. No one but he who has been abroad in distant lands knows how the national symbol is respected. A man says sm an American" and nations protect wherever he goes. I, as well as others, doubtless, in this audience, have felt its pro-tecting power in foreign lands. Oh! it is a glorious flag. Sometimes it seems to me as if an angel's band had clipped it out of the blue heaven, with its own stars of gold, coming down like angel's eyes of mercy as it goes on its mission of good will over the earth. It is a glorious flag, and nations love

Mr. Lincoln is not so far weighed down by the cares of his office that he can not still tell a good story. He is greatly bothered, especially by men who have got some patent plan for conquering the rebels: A few days ago, a Western farmer sought

the President day after day, until he pro-cured the much desired audience. He, too, had a plan for the successful prosecution of the war, to which Mr. Lincoln listened as patiently as he could. When he was through, he asked the opinion of the President upon his plan. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "I'll he asked the opinion of the President upon his plan. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "I'll answer by telling you a story. Mon have heard of Mr. Blank, of Chicago? He was an immense loafer in his way—in fact, never did any thing in his life. One day he got crasy over a great rise in the price of wheat, upon which many wheat speculators gained large fortunes. Blank started off one moraing to one of the most successful of the wheat speculators, and with much enthusiasm laid before him a plan by which he, the said Blank, was certain of becoming independently rich. When he had finished, he asked the opinion of his hearer upon his plan of operations. The reply came as follows: "My advice is that you stick to your business?" 'But, asks Blank, what is my business?" 'My advice is that you stick to your business?'
But, asks Blank, what is my business?'
don't know, I'm sure, what it is,' says the merchant, 'but whatever it is I advise you to stick to it!' 'And now,'" said Mr. Lincoln, ''I mean nothing offensive, for I know you mean well, but I think you had better stick to your business, and leave the war to those who have the responsibility of managing it."

MORE TO COME .- "Perley," of the Boston Journal, writes from Washington, 10th inst. The report of the House Investigating Committee, in which Mr. Dawes was really the leading spirit, showed conclusively that the Secretary of the Navy had given his brother-in-law facilities for receiving \$100,-000 for services which \$10,000 would have been a large compensation for, and that the Secretary of War had permitted Mr. Cum-mings to take from the Treasury large sums which are not accounted for, and probably never will be. These prominent cases will at once be investigated.

An eloquent speaker is like a rivergreatest at the mouth.

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Detroit and Toledo,
St. Louis,
Vincewnes,
Indianapolis and Chicago,
Indianapolis and Chicago,
Ito Evansville,
Hamilton and Dayton,
Neonia and Springfold,
Lexington, Paris, Ky., and
Ey, Central Haliroad,
Newport and Covington, Ky
St. Juseph, Mo. Daily Mails.

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Queinpati, Decomber 5, 1861,